

Activity 2: Spectrophotometry

Part 1: Preparing a standard solution of helianthine by dilution

Dilute the stock standard solution of helianthine provided ($0,120 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$) to make a working standard solution ($0,0120 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$) using a volumetric flask 100 mL.

Part 2: Visible absorption spectrum of helianthine

Use your standard solution (part 1) to make the spectrum of helianthine. For that:

1. Set the program « Spectre » on the laptop connected to the spectrophotometer (so that) to record absorbance every 1 nm between 345 and 800 nm then print the spectrum.
2. Read off the wavelength at which the absorbance of helianthine is maximum (λ_{max}) on the graph.

Part 3: Dosage of an unknown solution of helianthine

1. Preparing the calibration range

Use your standard solution (part 1) to make the calibration range. For that

- Prepare 6 test tubes numbered from 0 to 5 containing:
 - Standard solution: 0 – 2 – 4 – 6 – 8 – 10 mL
 - The amount of distilled water needed for a final volume of 10 mL
- Homogenize.

2. Preparing samples

- Prepare 2 test tubes labelled S_1 and S_2 containing:
 - 5 mL of unknown solution
 - The amount of distilled water needed for a final volume of 10 mL
- Homogenize.

3. Measuring absorbances

- Set the spectrophotometer wavelength to λ_{max} .
- Read absorbances against the blank: set the reference of the spectrophotometer with the tube 0.
- Read absorbances of every tube (calibration and samples) at the same time.

Results

1. Make a table showing: the composition, the concentration and the absorbance of every tube.
Give the calculation of the concentration of the tube 2 as example.
2. Complete the table with the absorbance values after reading.
3. Plot the calibration curve: $A = f(\rho_{\text{helianthine}})$ on graph paper.
4. Use the calibration curve to determine the concentration of the unknown solution.

DILUTION

1. What' a solution? How to prepare a solution?

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Solution = +

When you're working in a biochemistry lab, it's essential to know how to calculate and prepare a dilution.

2. How to define a dilution?

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3. How to make a solution by dilution?

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4. Define "stock solution" and "diluted (or working) solution"

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5. Define "amount of solute"

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6. What is "the law of conservation of mass" (explain)

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7. You need to prepare 100 ml of a 0.5 mol.L^{-1} solution from a 2.0 mol.L^{-1} stock solution.

How to prepare this diluted solution?

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8. How to express the dilution? (There are two ways).

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9. How to express the dilution ?

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Application: Activity 2 : Spectrophotometric part 1

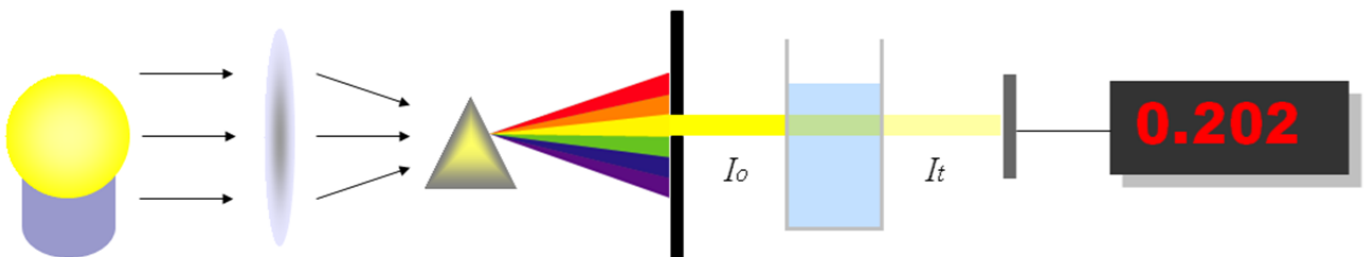
Spectrophotometer

1. Presentation of spectrophotometer



2. How does a spectrophotometer work? Watch the video.

a. The spectrophotometer is made of:



b. What's the diffraction grating used for?

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c. Why is the grating rotated?

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d. What does the light beam pass through?

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e. What's the transmittance?

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f. What's the absorbance?

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g. What does the detector measure?

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h. About cuvette. How do you hold it? How do you fill it? How do you transport it?

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Spectrophotometric Assay

1. What is a relationship between Absorbance and concentration of solution?

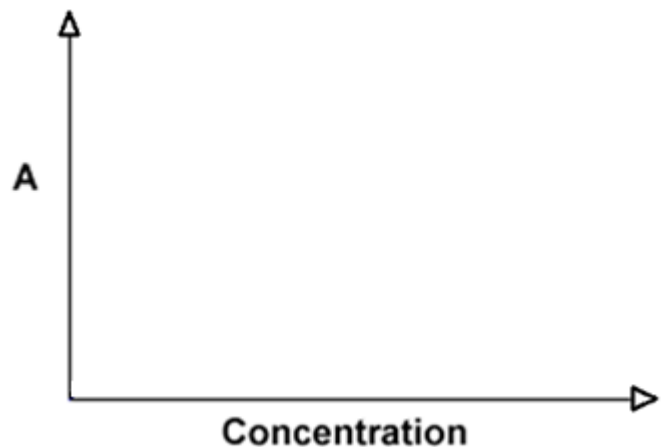
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2. What is the significance and units of A , e , b and c ?

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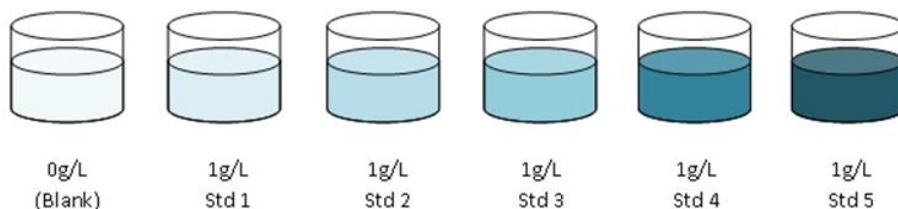
3. If we plot absorbance against concentration: Can you describe us the graph? Is it always true?

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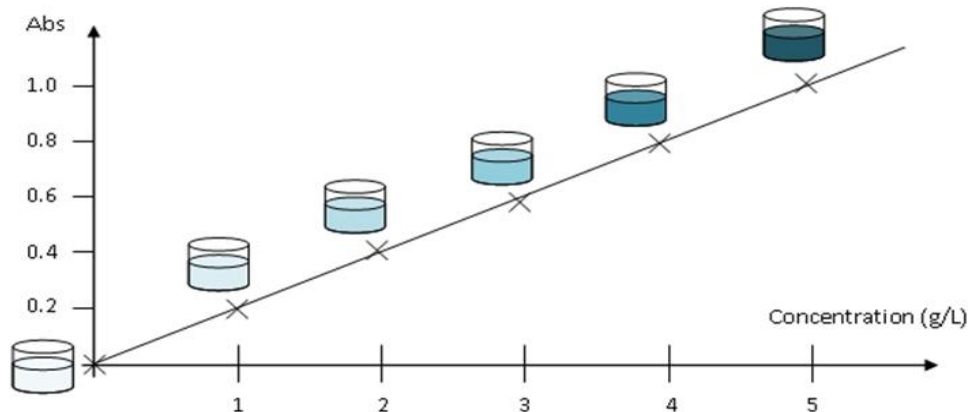


4. How to prepare a standard curve?

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5. How to find the concentration of the unknown solution?

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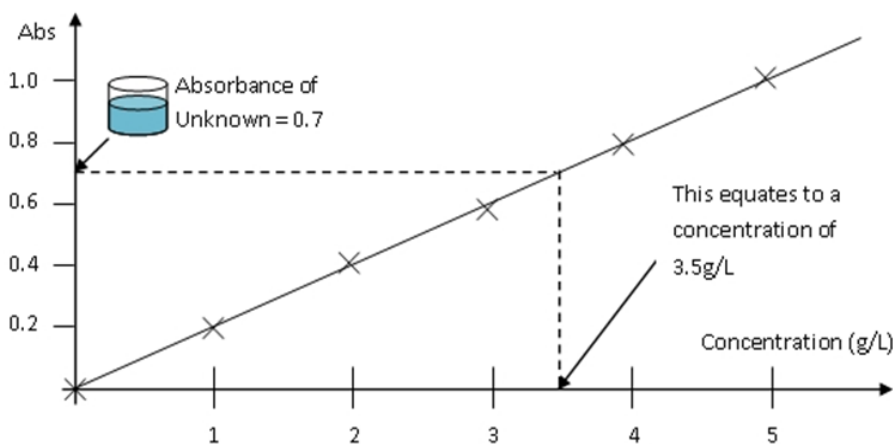


Table of spectrophotometric results

n° of tube	0	1	2	3	4	5	S ₁	S ₂
Working standard solution of helianthine (0,0120 g.L⁻¹) (mL)	0	2	4	6	8	10	0	0
Unknown solution of helianthine (mL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Distilled water qs* 10 mL (mL)	10	8	6	4	2	0	5	5
Concentration of Helianthine (g.L⁻¹)	0						C _{S1} =	C _{S2} =
Absorbance (λ = 465nm)								

*qs or QS : « quantum satis » meaning the amount which is needed.